

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

Mails in Montpelier.

SOUTHERN and EASTERN mail closes at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 5:15 p. m.
NORTHERN and WESTERN closes at 8:15 p. m.; arrives at 9:30 a. m.
BARNES mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.
BRADFORD mail arrives daily at 10:00 p. m.; departs daily at 4:00 a. m.
DANVILLE arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:00 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on arrival of Western.
BARTON arrives and departs same as Danville.
HIDEPAK, by Worcester and Ripton, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
CHURCH arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
CATLIN mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.
MAILS run from two to six times a week.
All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 8:00 P. M.
Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

Jeff. Davis is a villain, but a sagacious one. He is, no doubt, making the most vigorous preparations for war, and there is just as little doubt that he is most anxiously desirous of peace. When he made his farewell speech in the Senate last winter, he mournfully besought the Government to peacefully suffer the Rebels to become a separate Nation. And in his latest message, a day or two ago, to the Confederate Congress, he again makes a plea for peace. He says: "We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms."

This Arch Traitor comprehends, in some measure, the dangers that beset the path upon which the Rebel States have started to run their course of Empire. He has had partial revelations of it from the outset. He now sees the storm gathering all over the Northern sky, and, reaching already past the zenith, ready to descend with its lightning and fearful hurricanes of destruction upon Southern soil. In the agony of his terror he cries out to his confederates to stand to their arms; while he deprecatingly calls out to the North for peace. Like the devils mentioned in Scripture, he wishes not to be tormented before his time. He asks to be let alone.

There will never be a better time than now for this Government to teach traitors that there are some things that no Government can safely "let alone," and that one of these things is Treason. The North is now united. It is giving its men and its treasure without stint, in support of the Constitution and the Laws. It not only has no sympathy with treason, but it hates it with a daily accumulating intensity of wrath. It now demands that the Laws shall be executed, treason put down, and traitors exterminated. If this is not done, the Government itself must perish.

The South has begun the war, and let her now learn that there is no peace for her wicked rebellion. Her cry for peace while she has arms in her hands must and will fall upon deaf ears. War must and will visit all her borders in all its terrible reality. And when in sackcloth and ashes and blood she has atoned for this her grievous sin, when the demons, who have kindled the flames which must burn into her living flesh, shall receive their just reward at the end of a halcyon—then, and not till then, can the Government safely listen to her penitent cry for peace. She has sinned, and she must be terribly punished before she can safely be forgiven.

GASCONADO, a Southern bandit, has been arrested for stealing the arms, and breaking into a mine of money. Concealed weapons—dirt and bowie-knives—were found upon him, which proves him to have been a dangerous character. In justification, he says that hard words have been applied to him, that a valuable black nigger has run away from his plantation through somebody's agency, and that he has taken back his individual rights which naturally belonged to him, because the other side of the compact has not been observed. This plea was disallowed by the judges, and he was condemned to be soundly thrashed with stripes until he should see stars.

His case very strongly resembles that of the political section in which he was "raised." The North and the South are not so far apart, nor the two poles either, as the crime of the present treason is from any ground of excuse. The disaffected and the rebellious have not to complain of any contrived design to hurt them, except by that species of *let* which they have helped cast into the bullet-box. They have been the victims of majorities only—they may

have "suffered some"—like every son of Adam,—because free speech has gone about without any "permit." Individuals may have slandered them, or robbed them of their property, but wherein has the Government, which they would destroy, ever twitted them with insult, or inflicted an injury, or in its highest Court been averse to their interests? When has it sought to violate the Constitution, or shared by any specific act whatever in the alienation of their constitutional rights, or avowed any radical doctrines? Have not its officials, time and again, succumbed to the disagreeable necessity of ransacking for slaves on a free soil, unclenched their convulsive grip, choked out of them the first free air which they ever breathed, and sent them back to the "land of Cotton"? Has not the Constitution been the best shield and safe-guard which will ever be had, for the "Institution"? Have they not long enough reaped the benefit also of political majorities? If the majority, by their own conspiring, went against them in the late Abe-ominable election, have they not, in times past, had a lion's share in the Government? We incline to think, then, that they stand in the shoes of the unfortunate Gasconado,—that their plea to break the compact to which they have been parties, and (without a just excuse for revolution) to turn topsy-turvy the established order of things, will not be admitted,—and that having put themselves beyond the pale of civilized institutions, been guilty of all outrage, burst all bonds, rejected all appeals, and dragged their resisting and unwilling friends to the same brink of ruin with themselves, that they must be checked in their mad career, and coerced by the stern severities of martial law. They are the *Gulf States*, in a double sense!

We learn from the *St. Albans Messenger*, that upwards of a thousand citizens of Swanton and vicinity, turned out to take leave of the *Green Mountain Guards*, who, in obedience to orders, started Thursday for Rutland. Hon. W. H. Blake presented each member of the company with a cap. The Guards then proceeded to the Church, where a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Simons, after which the members of the company bade their friends good bye, and took the train that was to carry them to Rutland.

There were impressive services also at St. Albans, on the leave-taking of the *RANSOM GUARDS*. At the Episcopal Church, services were conducted by Rev. CHARLES FAY. Patriotic songs were sung, and cheer after cheer followed the retiring train that bore the brave soldiers to the battle field of their country.

The people of Burlington turned out en masse to do honor to their *LIGHT GUARDS*, who left Thursday for the rendezvous, at Rutland. Hon. Levi Underwood addressed them, and Capt. Peck made a brief response. Rev. Mr. Young bade them, in behalf of the citizens, a final adieu, and gave them his benediction. The occasion was an affecting and impressive one.

A correspondent inquires if a section relating to the duty of Lists, &c., was not omitted in printing the six Regiment Bill, recently passed by the Legislature.

The Bill was printed as it finally passed.—The 13th section, as printed, doubtless takes the place of the section which our correspondent refers to.

Master George Dewey, of this town, has been ordered to report for service on the *U. S. Steamship Mississippi*, at Charleston Navy Yard. This fine steamer carries eleven heavy guns. She will, we suppose, form a part of the blockading squadron.

We learn that Charles B. Keith, Esq., formerly of this town, and now a member of the Kansas Legislature, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Kikapoo Indians, Kansas.

There has been a patriotic meeting at Jericho, at which speeches were made by J. S. Adams, Esq., and others.

CHAPLAIN FOR THE FIRST VERMONT REGIMENT.—We learn that Rev. Levi Stone, pastor of the Congregational Church, at Northfield, goes out as Chaplain with the first Regiment from out State. Four of his sons are expecting to be in the ranks, on service for their country.

Secretary Cameron, at the instance of Senator Wilson, has ordered the wounded and sick of the Massachusetts soldiers to be enrolled from the date of their departure from Boston, which insures a pension for Lieut. Herriek and others.

Miss Lander, the sculptor, has kindly consented to take charge of the Massachusetts Hospital, in the Senate Chamber, which the Relief Association will supply with whatever is wanted. The sick are doing well.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1. Nothing of interest has been done in Congress, which has spent most of time in secret session.

The first battalion of the Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of Dragoons are ready to start for Pensacola.

RUTLAND, May 2. The Light Guard arrived here all right, in company with the Swanton, St. Albans, Northfield and Middlebury companies. The Brandon company—the Allen Greys—was already on the ground.

The Boston Journal gives the following account of the manner in which Massachusetts received her dead, brought back from Baltimore:

The train entered the depot at seven minutes of five, and the bodies, three in number, laid in metallic coffins, and then enclosed in pine boxes, were taken from the cars. They came in the care of Merrill S. Wright, a private of the Richardson Light Infantry of Lowell, who was detailed for that purpose. He left Washington Monday, arriving at Baltimore the same evening, and received the bodies from City Marshal Kane, in whose charge they were. No objection was made by any of the authorities of the city, and he left there yesterday morning, and came directly to Boston. Mr. Wright did not see the bodies, as the coffins have not been opened since they were put in, and could say nothing concerning the truth of the statement that they had been mutilated. The name of only one of the three is known—Sumner Henry Needham, of Company 1, Lawrence, who died last week from a wound received in the attack on the troops at Baltimore. The others are unknown, as no one who could recognize them has seen them; but Mr. Wright brought with him some little articles which were found upon them, by which a clue to their identity may possibly be gained.

The bodies were placed upon biers which had been prepared, and each being covered by an American flag, they were borne into the street, where the Cadets had formed in line and presented arms while the band played "Playe's Hymn," and all the spectators stood reverentially with uncovered heads. The clouds which had before darkened the heavens broke suddenly away, and the sun looked down brightly upon the scene where thousands of citizens had gathered, with sorrowful hearts to receive the bodies of the martyrs from Massachusetts who fell in the cause of government and law. Hearses were in attendance, in which the coffins were placed, and surrounded by the Cadets, they moved slowly from the depot. The Governor, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, with Mr. Wright who had the bodies in charge, followed in carriages. The military marched with arms reversed, and the band played solemn dirges as the funeral cortege passed along the streets which were crowded with people, all preserving a religious silence. The procession passed through Washington Street to West, and thence up Tremont to the State House, over the same spot as that on which they stood but two weeks ago and received the banner in defense of which they had fought so bravely. No halt was made until, marching down Beacon Street, they reached King's Chapel at the corner of School and Tremont Streets, in the vault of which the remains were deposited, with the same ceremonies which had characterized their reception at the depot. Here they will remain until arrangements are completed for the funeral services, or they are claimed by their friends.

News by Mail.

Washington, May 2. Associate Justice Campbell has resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he having heretofore announced that he would follow the fortunes of Alabama, though not approving of secession.

The National flag was hoisted at noon over the Interior Department to day, for the first time. It was enthusiastically greeted by dense crowds of spectators, and by the Rhode Island regiment, whose appearance and drill together with their music, excited general praise. They were accompanied by Governor Sprague and suite, in full uniform.

The President and Secretary Seward and Smith, were near the staff when the flag was raised, and having saluted it they were in turn cheered; the Regiment having re-entered the building where they are quartered; they sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

ANNAPOLIS, May 2. The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* has left, bearing arrest. The populace were almost ready to lynch him. The alarm might before last was a ruse to try the soldiers, doubtless. I learn at the State House, that the Legislature, no doubt, will order a convention. The time proposed for holding it, is the 30th of May.

It is reliably stated from Annapolis Junction that the 69th regiment caught a man attempting to draw a spike from the rails and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies, and had, by orders stopped two trains from Baltimore, obliging them to return.

A Captain arrested a spy night before last, at Annapolis Junction, just from Montgomery, with important papers. He gave his name as H. Granval, a brother of Granval of Hoboken, N. J. I am informed, at the headquarters, that he will be hung.

St. Louis, May 2. Pensacola advices of the 20th of April, say that the Confederate troops are working day and night on the batteries. Two companies have just arrived from New Orleans, and were erecting three gun batteries for the defense of Pensacola.

There is much excitement at Paducah, Ky., and military companies are constantly drilling. It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois, for the arms and ammunition taken from the boat Hillman. The boat has since been given up to the owners, and taken to Paducah. The war feeling is very high at Nashville. Several companies are drilling day and night.

Twenty-four pounders and a considerable number of troops are stationed at Columbus, Ky. The town is carefully guarded, and the stages closely watched. The people fear an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer *Julius H. Smith* slipped by Cairo, and landed 450 Colt's rifles at Paducah.

D. H. Motivan, collector at this port, forwarded his resignation to Washington, yesterday.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 2. The Governor's Message to the Legislature yesterday contained the following: Col. Samuel Holt, of Hartford, on the 25th of April last offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a Regiment of able bodied men from the State for the war, and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving branch rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied, expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, and the troops organized into a Regiment.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

BALTIMORE, May 2. A Secession Flag was hoisted over the Court House at Western Virginia, on the night of the 21st.

The next morning the crowd hauled it down, and the presiding Justice burned it. An American Flag was then hoisted.

A steamer of the Norfolk line, which left here on Tuesday, with mails and passengers expecting to be permitted to enter the Norfolk harbor, was not allowed to do so, and had to land at Old Point.

New York, May 2.

The Commercial is authorized to say that the President and Cabinet are firmly resolved to commence the suppression of the rebellion as soon as the twenty days expire.

Rewards will probably be offered for the principal traitors.

Mr. Mayo of Richmond, has sent back to Col. Leffler his certificate of honorary membership of the 7th Regiment.

A special despatch from Philadelphia to the Post says that the carpenters are at work on the railroad bridges which were broken down by the Rebels.

30,000 Illinois troops have been offered to the Government.

A steamer from thence yesterday afternoon, has also returned, and reports the Bay dotted with Government transports.

There was a large meeting of merchants at Corn Exchange this morning.

It is reported that arrests for Treason were made to-day.

Montpelier, May 3, 4 o'clock P. M.

A Kentucky Regiment going to the Rebels!

Concentration of Southern Troops at Dumfries.

COL. ELSWORTH'S ZOUAVES AT WASHINGTON.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A Secession Flag flying over their Capitol!

PETERSBURG, Va., May 2.

The Express of yesterday says it is positive that a Kentucky Regiment of 400 are en route for Lynchburg.

The Governor is determined to station a large number of troops in Petersburg.

A private letter states that the concentration of troops at Dumfries forty-five miles from Washington is determined.

The *Charleston Courier* of Friday says that it learns from a reliable source that Jeff. Davis will take the command in person, as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived here to-night.

They were repeatedly cheered along the route to their quarters.

A dispatch from Raleigh says that the Legislature met yesterday.

The assembly was speedily organized, and a bill calling a Convention to assemble on the 20th, was passed unanimously.

There was no reference to the people for its ratification.

A Southern Confederacy flag is flying over the Capital of North Carolina, which is virtually out of the Union.

Annapolis, May 2.

The 5th New York Regiment has landed and will relieve the 69th.

The Providence artillery is detailed for special duty on the Potomac.

The steamer *Kedar* stopped at Fort Monroe, and landed twenty bullocks, and will probably return there with scores.

There were 1000 Massachusetts, and 300 regular troops there.

5000 Virginians were in the opposite Fort and were erecting a battery at the entrance of Hampton Roads, and exercising the utmost vigilance, but the Commandant felt secure.

The private Secretary of Gov. Hicks thinks that the secessionists in the Legislature will hardly dare to use the power suddenly acquired.

They consider all as lost, and that the State has been sold by Gov. Hicks.

A requisition will soon be made for Federal troops by Gov. Hicks.

New York, May 3.

It is reported that Wilson's shoulder-hitting Regiment and Ellsworth's Zouaves will be detailed for active duty in Virginia next week.

In the Canadian Parliament, 17th, Mr. McDougall stated that if the existing evils in consequence of a union with Lower Canada were not remedied, an alliance will be made between Upper Canada and the Northern States.

The *Providence Journal* says that the "almighty dollar" shall have another name. It shall be called the patriotic dollar, as well. The manner in which the capital of the country has come forward, is without precedent.

GENUINE Middlesex Oil!

I HAVE this day made arrangements with Mr. Fred E. Smith, Druggist, Montpelier, to keep my

Raw and Boiled Oil,

and would call the attention of all who wish to

TRUE MIDDLESEX OIL,

to this notice. It will be supplied to dealers and Families at my lowest prices, at the

DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

FRED E. SMITH,

Montpelier, Vt.

ENOS STILES.

Paints, Oils, and Varnishes

Of Pure Qualities, at the Lowest Prices, at FRED E. SMITH'S.

NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED AT

Wilder's Music Store.

Inauguration Grand March, Dedicated to President Lincoln; Star Spangled Banner; The Star and Stripes—A Song and Chorus; Our Flag is There; Hurra! Hurra! Columbia; Our Land; Hon. Mr. Washington; Our Flag; Major Anderson, or the Hero of Fort Sumter—Song and Chorus.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Town Agents, Druggists

AND THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF VERMONT.

The old established House of

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

of 19 Broad Street, New York,

ESTABLISHED IN 1775,

would call the attention of all interested in the use of PURE LIQUORS as medicine, to their unequalled stock of

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

We are permitted to publish the following notices and recommendations of the articles we offer,—which, in all cases will be warranted to open at the prices named.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1860. Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co. Gentlemen: I purchased, as you requested, a bottle of your "Old London Gin," and have made chemical analysis of this sample. It contains 42 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with color and flavor of Juniper berries only.

On evaporation to entire dryness, this Gin is found to contain 1.42 lbs. of pure alcohol, matter, and color, and this residual matter contained nothing else.

There is no adulterating ingredients or injurious matter of any kind in this Gin, and it contains the intrinsic merits of a pure article.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. T. JACKSON, M. D., State Assayer.

Boston, July 30th, 1860. Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co., New York. Gentlemen:—We have repeatedly heard customers express a good opinion of your bottled liquors, and can say that we have rarely met with articles for which a steady demand has so rapidly sprung up, as they are now standard goods with druggists throughout the East.

Yours truly, GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Druggists, No. 21 & 23 Marshall St., Boston.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20, 1861. In my opinion, the Liquors sold by A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 19, Broad Street, New York, are unsurpassed in purity and reliability. I have no hesitation in recommending them in all cases where absolute confidence is required.

N. H. BALDWIN, M. D.

From P. D. Orvis' Drug Reporter, N. Y. A FINE ARTICLE.—BININGER'S OLD LONDON DUCK GIN.—This Gin I find to be superior to any other bottled Gin in the market, and am rapidly introducing it in my trade.

P. D. ORVIS.

MIDDLESEX, Vt., March 24, 1861. Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co., New York. Gentlemen:—I have had occasion in my practice, to use your Wheat Tonic, and have discovered that it would cure Diarrhoea, even if it had assumed a chronic form.

If the intelligence is worth anything to you, I am sure it will be worth more to the public, for no family should be without it, especially in warm weather.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D.

The House of A. M. BININGER & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York, have furnished quite a large proportion of the Liquors and Wines sold by the Town Agents in this County for the past year, and have done so with such satisfaction, that the fact that their list of customers embraces over four thousand Druggists, is conclusive evidence of their popularity with that respectable class of traders.

If this popular House was of recent date, and it was deemed expedient to extend its reputation by any display of public recommendation, it would be no difficult task to arrange in the most imposing manner, thousands of endorsements as to the excellence and variety of their merchandise.

From the point of its first existence, more than eighty years ago, down to the present time, the establishment has maintained its well-earned reputation, the integrity of its financial obligations remain yet unimpaired, and the fidelity and promptitude with which its numerous supporters have been served, furnish the best evidence that it has suffered no diminution, and that the quality of its staple articles have in no way been permitted to degenerate. If these considerations can be resolved into undeniable facts by that public which they have so long served, it will furnish for their sufficient encouragement to adopt as the future "coal of arms" the insignia of their native State—"Excelsior!"—Still higher.

Commissioners for Addison Co., Vt.

April 24, 1861.

From the Home Journal.

It is worthy of remark, that this venerable House have made a specialty of supplying the wants of Druggists, Physicians, and Town Agents with their pure and wholesome liquors, and the fact that their list of customers embraces over four thousand Druggists, is conclusive evidence of their popularity with that respectable class of traders.

If this popular House was of recent date, and it was deemed expedient to extend its reputation by any display of public recommendation, it would be no difficult task to arrange in the most imposing manner, thousands of endorsements as to the excellence and variety of their merchandise.

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Commissioners for Addison Co., Vt.

April 24, 1861.

MIDDLESEX OIL.

A certain portion in Montpelier have for years past, sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I deem it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

DRUG AND PAINT STORE.

IN MONTPELIER,

for the sale of Oil. Merchants and others who want MY Oil, can get it at the lowest prices at my Office in Pierce's Drug Store in Montpelier. ENOS STILES.

April 18th 1861.

1000 CEDAR POSTS

FOR SALE BY

D. & W. C. LEWIS.

Montpelier, April 29, 1861.

Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I have this day given my son, Lorenzo B. Guptill, his time for the remainder of his minority, and shall pay no debt of his contracting, nor claim his wages after the date of this notice.

AZRO S. GUPTILL.

Waterbury, Vt., April 20, 1861.

DR. C. M. RUBLEE

WOULD give notice that he has returned from the Hospitals of Europe, and will resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at the Room formerly occupied by him, corner of Main and State streets. Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Operative Surgery. Montpelier, February 6, 1861.